

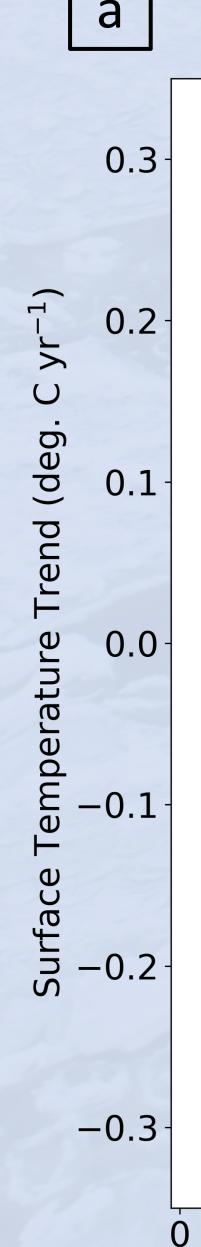


Detecting Seasonal Changes in the Arctic Energy Budget Jonah K. Shaw^{1,2} and Jen E. Kay^{1,2} 1 – Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, University of Colorado at Boulder. 2 – Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, Boulder, CO

Motivation

- Two decades of satellite observations capture changes in short- and longwave radiation associated with sea ice loss and surface warming.
- Comparison of these observations with Global Climate Model Large Ensembles separates the forced response to anthropogenic emissions from internal climate variability.

Figure 2: Comparing different metrics for climate signal detection and emergence using surface temperature and OLR fields from the **Community Earth System** Model Version 1 Large Ensemble: a) Detection of changes in the Arctic annually averaged surface temperature, and b) detection of changes in the Arctic annually averaged OLR.

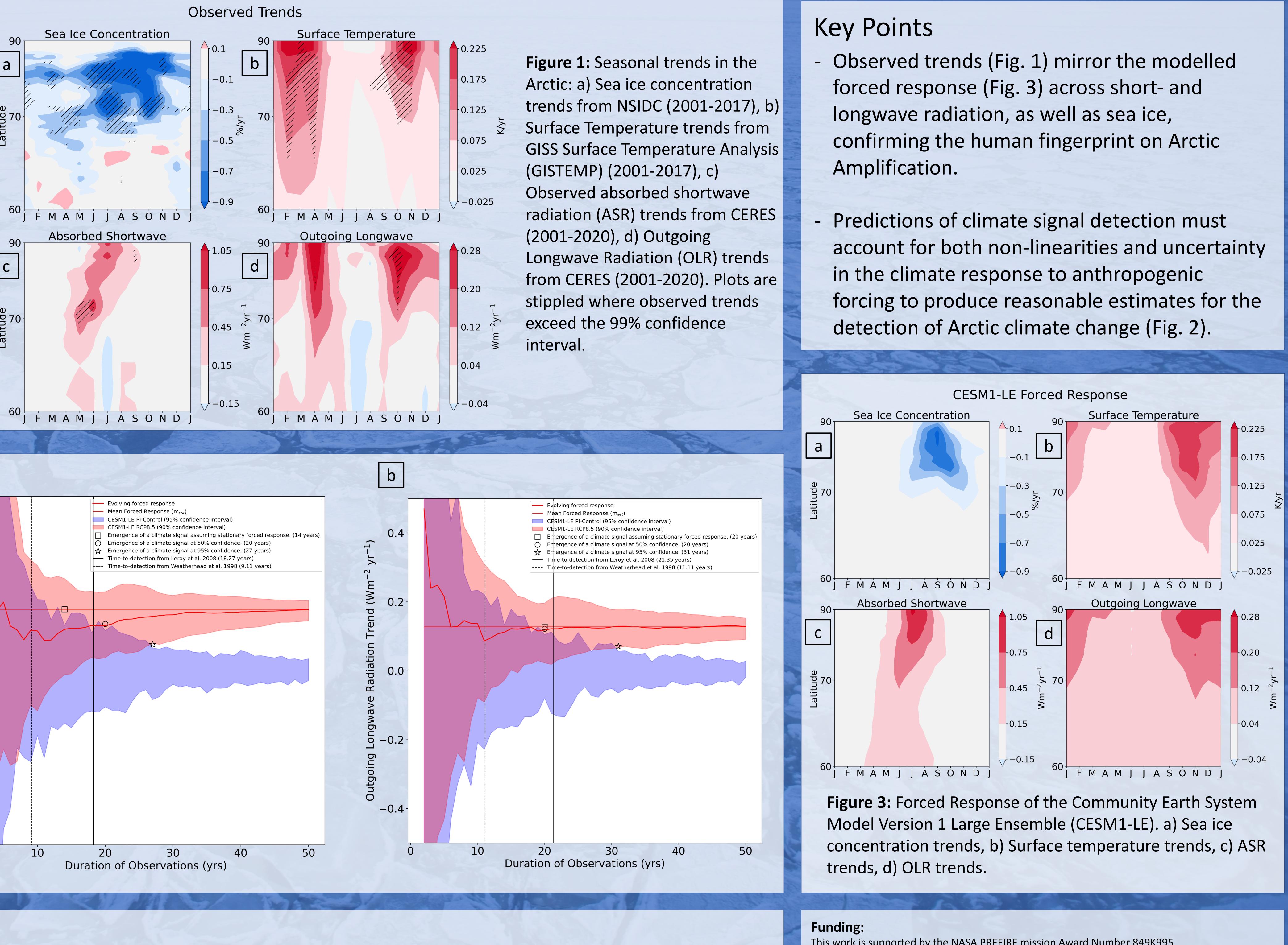


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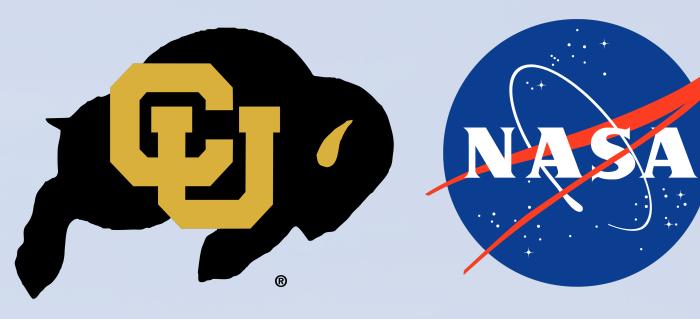
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Future Work



- Use multi-spectral observations to study vertical temperature and water vapor trends, quantify the spectral fingerprint of Arctic Change - Investigate coupling strength between variables in the observations, individual ensemble members, and the forced response - Investigate observed springtime trends absent from the modelled forced response: Internal variability or missing model physics/forcing?

References: GISTEMP Team (2021). GISTEMP Dataset: https://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/. Kay, J., et al. (2015). doi:10.1175/BAMS-D-13-00255.1 Lenssen, N., et al. (2019. doi:10.1029/2018JD029522. Loeb, N. G., et al. (2018). doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-17-0208.1 Walsh, J. E., et al. (2019). doi:10.7265/jj4s-tq79. Leroy, S.S., et al. (2008). doi: 10.1175/2007JCLI1946.1 Weatherhead, E.C., et al. (1998). Doi: 10.1029/98JD00995



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